

## Times-Dispatch

DAILY-WEEKLY-SUNDAY

Office.....916 E. Main Street  
 Retail Bureau.....1103 Hull Street  
 Advertising Bureau.....107 N. Swan Street  
 Burg Bureau.....215 Eighth Street

BY MAIL One Six Three One  
 STAGE PAID Year. Mo. Mo. Mo. Mo.  
 with Sunday ..... \$5.00 \$3.00 \$1.50 .55  
 without Sunday ..... 4.00 2.00 1.00 .35  
 edition only ..... 2.00 1.00 .50 .25  
 (Wednesday) ..... 1.00 .50 .25 .10

Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in  
 (and land suburbs), Manchester and Peters.

One Week  
 with Sunday ..... 14 cents  
 without Sunday ..... 10 cents  
 only ..... 5 cents

January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va.,  
 in case matter under act of Congress of  
 1879.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1910.

## LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION FOR

V. P. L.

Gravatt resolution calling for a  
 legislative investigation of  
 conditions at Virginia  
 chine Institute has died some-  
 along the way. Its demise was  
 chiefly to a heavy rush of  
 legislative business, and not to  
 ion or even indifference. If  
 action came to a vote in the As-  
 sembly, we have little doubt that  
 the investigation would be decid-  
 ed. It should come to a vote be-  
 fore the Assembly adjourns, since  
 the future management of one  
 State's great institutions is so  
 involved.

me passes, the sentiment for  
 live action among the best  
 of the school waxes rather than  
 This office is in receipt of a  
 letter from H. B. Pratt, Jr., a V.  
 ummus of the class of 1894, re-  
 cording a story of increasing dissa-  
 tisfaction with the way in which his  
 alma being managed, and conclud-  
 ing the earnest hope that "the  
 ure will at once investigate,  
 ce the institution in a position  
 suspicion." The welfare com-  
 of the Alumni Association,  
 vas at first doubtful about an  
 action despite the fact that it  
 is forced into the unwelcome  
 prosecutor, seems now to be  
 for it. It is known that even  
 of the board of visitors de-  
 Legislature to act, feeling na-  
 restive at continued criti-  
 cism of the school which must to a  
 extent reflect upon the board

times-Dispatch has been re-  
 ceived the Legislature tackle  
 the situation, for reasons  
 has already set forth. Chief  
 here is that the investigating  
 e could not complete its work  
 man probability, until after  
 I had met and acted, and long  
 Assembly had decided the ap-  
 on question and adjourned. We  
 and still feel, strong reasons  
 the matter in the hands of  
 I. But as the weeks pass, the  
 s for not so leaving it have  
 free in our mind till they out-  
 to other side, and we have bet-  
 ter unwillingly convinced  
 legislative investigation will be  
 at interests of the State, the  
 d of the board itself.

of argument for the investi-  
 gation the decisive and almost  
 able one, is this: In the na-  
 case and to a measurable  
 board is on trial itself. It  
 s the agent of the State  
 sarily subject to review and  
 on by the State. Now we  
 this question of the effi-  
 ciency of the administration  
 confronting the board, crop-  
 in one form or another at  
 eling. Everybody knows  
 a situation as that is ob-  
 ork out. The board becomes  
 to two groups or factions,  
 gerities and the anti-Bar-  
 and every time any point  
 bearing upon the main ques-  
 tions between them become  
 tinctly and sharply drawn.  
 p stands more and more de-  
 for its particular "side,"  
 develop and strengthen;  
 grows keen; and what  
 a body of impartial judges  
 ally and insensibly becomes,  
 at least, a body of ad-  
 vices with a position to sup-  
 port of past opinion to influ-  
 nt. And even if the board  
 superior to the failings of  
 ure, and render a verdict  
 e from the inheritance of  
 less" a year ago, it could  
 ince the people that it had  
 Though it spoke with the  
 men and angels and pro-  
 sanest, soundest and most  
 judgment in the world, the  
 s, or the anti-Barringer  
 case may be, would cer-  
 tainly prejudice. In other words,  
 through the history of  
 during the past year, has  
 iver, we fear, to lay this  
 at, and whatever it did or  
 of the agitation which is so  
 in school would almost cer-  
 e.

One chief reason for a legis-  
 lative investigation to bring the whole  
 rking the acts of the board  
 a fresh, calm and un-  
 der. There are two other  
 s. One is that the board,  
 as had before it marked  
 o unrest and dissatisfaction  
 as failed to deal decisively  
 it far. Whether it will do  
 eemed on March 25 must  
 regarded as problematical.  
 as that the board has no  
 mmon witnesses. This  
 ize should imagine, be ab-  
 ed for a thorough investi-

gation, and the legislative committee  
 would have it. These three reasons to-  
 gether make the case for legislative  
 action stronger than can be overcome  
 by any hands-off argument. In such  
 action we see the one sure and de-  
 finite end to a situation which has  
 grown disagreeable all round, and  
 which is unjust to a great Virginia  
 school and to the young men whom  
 it is designed to serve and aid.

## WHAT PROTECTION HAS DONE FOR WOOL.

Does "protection" upset the natural  
 laws of trade, create new wealth and  
 fatten up infant industries till they  
 can stand on their own feet rather  
 than those of all the tax-payers? Let  
 us glance for a moment at the New  
 England sheep industry, as illuminated  
 by the following table comparing the  
 number of sheep in that section in 1891  
 with 1909:

	1891.	1909.
Maine.....	547,670	219,000
New Hampshire.....	183,182	70,000
Vermont.....	851,249	180,000
Massachusetts.....	55,065	25,000
Rhode Island.....	29,423	7,500
Connecticut.....	45,524	25,000

Total New England 1,204,824 540,500

No American product has been so  
 bountifully and gloriously protected  
 as wool. "Wool," exclaimed Senator  
 Aldrich, in awesome tones, during the  
 tariff session, "is the very citadel of  
 protection." The statement was quite  
 true. Much of the worst jobbery and  
 most barefaced greed that have stained  
 our national tariff history have been  
 displayed in behalf of this product.  
 Upon it protection has lavished its  
 kindest, and duties have piled on  
 duties on the theory that taxation upon  
 the clothes of all us would finally  
 force a few sheep-raisers into an arti-  
 ficial and jerry-built prosperity.

Yet in the face of all this effort  
 and oppression the wool-growing in-  
 dustry of New England shows a 50 per  
 cent decline in the last eighteen years.  
 England, a free-trade country, has  
 255 sheep to the square mile. New  
 England, though protected up to the  
 limit and far beyond for many years,  
 has 2.6 sheep to the square mile, and  
 the number is decreasing.

The nation has paid and is paying a  
 heavy annual toll into the pockets of  
 the sheep-raisers. What for? What is  
 it getting for its money? At the pres-  
 ent rate of progress backward, how  
 long will it have to continue paying  
 before wool can stand alone? Some of  
 the ardent protectionists will kindly  
 write.

## AS TO SHORTENING THE NOVEL.

Some genius has suggested that  
 future novels be shortened to a stand-  
 ard length of about 50,000 words, and  
 sold at a uniform price of 50 cents  
 each. Probably the waning of the  
 "best seller" era and the desire to  
 stimulate trade by cut prices for less  
 reading matter lie back of this unique  
 suggestion, which is on its face an  
 empty dream. The New York World,  
 discussing it editorially, makes the  
 obvious comment that works of art,  
 or what should be works of art, can-  
 not be bound down by fixed mechan-  
 ical regulations. And it goes on to  
 point out that nearly all the immortal  
 novels are very long indeed, like "Les  
 Miserables," with its 650,000 words;  
 "Don Quixote," with 600,000; "Tom  
 Jones" and "Vanity Fair," with 500-  
 000 each, and so on.

The point is well taken, and there  
 is no accident or chance about it. A  
 great story might be told in a few  
 pages of flashing strokes; but a great  
 novel in brief space is, in the nature  
 of the case, almost an impossibility.  
 Nowadays a good many hurried stories  
 pass for novels, which does not make  
 them so by any means; but the real  
 novel requires leisureliness and elbow  
 room and breathing space. The qual-  
 ity of greatness depends scarcely at  
 all upon the action or plot, which can  
 always be developed rapidly enough,  
 but on the characters, which require  
 more or less elaborate treatment to  
 make them definite and clear. No  
 novelist ever stamped his characters  
 so successfully on the average reader's  
 mind as Dickens, and Dickens did this  
 by constantly reminding his reader of  
 the characteristics, usually some one  
 peculiar characteristic, of his imagined  
 men and women. Critics tell us that  
 Dickens's people are caricatures and  
 impossible and all the rest of it,  
 but at any rate they are vivid,  
 and they were made so only by  
 giving plenty of time and space to  
 them. To boil one of Dickens's novels  
 down to 50,000 words would be to  
 squeeze out most of what made it  
 good and great. This is particularly  
 true of the type of novel which is the  
 biggest and best of all, the novel deal-  
 ing not merely with character but  
 with the logical development and  
 growth of character under the pres-  
 sure of circumstances and environment.

To throw a scatter-brained youth, for  
 example, against a moving back-  
 ground of troubles, and show how and  
 why he grew to be a strong, level-  
 headed and big man—such themes as  
 this cannot possibly be handled in the  
 swift, compact manner which is the  
 genius of the short story.

The tendency of the day is rather  
 toward larger novels than shorter. Led  
 by De Morgan, our English and Amer-  
 ican writers show signs of willingness  
 to forsake the slap-dash and helter-  
 skelter vein of the past few years and  
 return to the broad canvases and  
 leisurely paintings of the Victorian  
 age. It is a wholesome development,  
 and so far as this country is con-  
 cerned, should not be interfered with.

It is about time that America was  
 giving a great novel to the world—  
 personally we are unable to put "The  
 Scarlet Letter" in that class—and a  
 thousand years of Graustark, Yellow  
 Rubies, Pink Umbrellas and the like  
 would never give us one.

## COMPROMISE THE BANKING BILL.

A little diplomacy and a little com-  
 promise will secure the passage of a  
 safe banking bill. Opposing interests  
 are not far apart. Rival plans are

essentially the same in theory. Con-  
 tending legislators seek the same end.  
 If the friends of the Williams bill will  
 compare the revised bankers' measure  
 with their own, they will, we feel sure,  
 find it simple enough to please them  
 and liberal enough to satisfy them.  
 They will see that the bill preserves  
 every principle for which they con-  
 tended in their own bill, and that, at  
 the same time, it throws new safe-  
 guards around depositors' funds. We  
 do not see how any member of the  
 Assembly can possibly object to the  
 changes.

The bankers' bill retains the com-  
 missioner of banking. This is pre-  
 cisely as it should be. Without him  
 no system of bank legislation can be  
 effective. Without him the finest-spun  
 regulations and the most detailed in-  
 spection will not suffice. Just as the  
 banking department of New York was  
 a standing joke until a trained banker  
 was put at its head, so Virginia's bank-  
 ing laws would hardly be worth the  
 printing unless enforced by a trained  
 man. The Corporation Commission  
 cannot do the work. The judges of  
 that body have no technical training  
 in banking. They have no time to  
 supervise special accountants. They  
 should not be made responsible where  
 they could not direct.

The new bill contains a few provi-  
 sions on loans and reserves, which  
 were omitted from the Williams bill.  
 These are the barest essentials. They  
 are the fewest possible requirements  
 that can be made if the banking bill  
 is really to protect the funds of de-  
 positors. The limitation on loans is  
 extremely reasonable, and is hardly  
 more than any board of directors would  
 normally fix. The legal reserve de-  
 manded in the new bill will injure no  
 solvent bank, and will work no hard-  
 ship on any financial institution fit to  
 receive the people's money.

We believe that the adoption of these  
 legal requirements is necessary, not  
 only for the safety of the depositors,  
 but for the safety of the bank own-  
 ers. If such requirements are not  
 laid down, and if accountants are sent  
 out by the State Corporation Commis-  
 sion, for example, we believe that  
 many a bank in the State will be de-  
 clared insolvent. If, however, before  
 regular inspection is begun, the banks  
 are made to maintain a standard re-  
 serve and a fixed limit of loans, they  
 can be passed by the most critical in-  
 spector.

So far as the cost of inspection under  
 the new bankers' bill is concerned,  
 we do not see where the Assembly can  
 object to the raise. The fees are as  
 low as the work involved will permit.  
 The bankers know this. They do not  
 protest. The Assembly certainly should  
 not, when the return from the fees will  
 materially reduce the cost of the  
 bureau.

These, then, are the three points at  
 issue. If they are yielded by the pat-  
 rons of the Williams bill, an effective  
 compromise can be reached. A bank-  
 ing bureau can operate successfully.  
 The banks can be put on a safe basis.  
 Suspicion will be removed from them.  
 Their solvency will be assured, and  
 the people will feel able to trust them  
 with confidence.

William Jennings Bryan and Dr.  
 Cook are both in Chile, but we pos-  
 itively decline to indulge in any pleas-  
 anties.

The South Carolina Legislature has  
 ratified the income tax amendment.  
 These hungry-toothed South Carolin-  
 ians evidently rather fancy getting a  
 finger into the simply ripping incomes  
 of Old Virginia and similar prosperous  
 States.

The bitterest thing in Tammany's  
 present sentiments toward Gaylor is  
 the stinging remembrance that Tam-  
 many named him to the job.

King George of Greece once more  
 "intends" to abdicate. George is ab-  
 solutely the most intentional man we  
 ever heard tell of.

Mr. Taft lets it be known that four  
 measures will satisfy him. At this  
 particular juncture of affairs, it seems  
 important to point out that he refers  
 to dry measures only.

The Weather Department has been  
 showing a rather bad lot of samples  
 lately, but it must be remembered that  
 it gives Richmond the pick of the line  
 every shot.

The Republicans in the Senate evi-  
 dently believe that the high cost of  
 living ought to be probed by its lov-  
 ing friends.

It is with sincere pleasure that we  
 reflect that we have never seen the  
 streets of Cairo, and Providence being  
 merciful, never will.

"Bandits," says the Omaha Bee, "held  
 up and looted a New York hotel this  
 week. Well? Turn about is fair  
 play, isn't it?"

Professor Lowell is quoted as saying  
 that the Martians are building a new  
 canal. While we have no personal in-  
 terest in the matter, we do hope that  
 they'll put it through without any  
 libel and scandal as to who got the  
 money.

However, we doubt if even Mr.  
 Roosevelt's popularity could weather  
 a successful expedition to discover a  
 pole.

Mr. Rockefeller's quarterly dividend  
 from Standard Oil was \$1,000,000. Even  
 in these times a man can buy quite a  
 number of hen-eggs for that money.

A Defense.  
 Must every prayer  
 Ask some gift,  
 Or ascend by words alone  
 Through the air?  
 Can thought unspoken  
 Though felt through all, acknowledge  
 God's token?

If 'twere only right  
 Low to kneel  
 While each blessing passed, 'twould  
 fade  
 Or bowed slight:  
 The dew on the rose  
 Will not last  
 In thankfulness pluck the flower  
 Ere it goes.

What He gives to love,  
 Loving takes  
 Both and the laugh of pleasure  
 Rise above?  
 Both our Father there  
 No resolve  
 The joy His gift fulfilling  
 As a prayer?

MABEL LAIRD GOODE.

## Borrowed Jingles

THE LONG-LOST EGG.

Flora was a farmer's daughter, and for  
 short they called her Flo. She lived in  
 And who lived in Indiana, near the town of  
 Kokomo.  
 Flo loved with all her fond young heart  
 a millionaire to wed,  
 "I'll never, never get one here!" with tears  
 and aching eyes she said,  
 One day while bringing in the eggs the hens  
 had freshly laid  
 A dumpy little hen came to cheer that  
 lonely maid.

The eggs were to be shipped back East for  
 hatching, and, at last,  
 So on the shell of one of them she wrote  
 these words discreet:

"I'm a pretty girl, quite simple  
 In my ways, and I've a dimple,  
 And to be a rich man's darling I am  
 dying, oh, I beg,  
 That you'll write to Flo Pasana,  
 Kokomo, in Indiana.  
 Alas! She could not know the fate of that  
 ill-fated egg!"

The egg was shipped with other eggs, all  
 in a big egg crate,  
 And with its sister, brother eggs it met the  
 sea-bound fate.  
 It landed in a storage house, and there,  
 day after day,  
 It sat and stayed, while years and years  
 slipped silently away.

And Flo hung on with hopeful heart and  
 waited till the day  
 And then at last she tied up to an Indiana  
 swain.  
 She moved to town. One day some strictly  
 fresh-laid eggs she got  
 From an honest grocer, and that eggs was  
 in the lot  
 —James Haveracrot, in New York Ameri-  
 can.

## MERELY JOKING.

A Net Statement.  
 Willy: "What's the difference between  
 lunch and luncheon?"  
 Willy: "About \$2."—Yale Record.

Most of Them Do.  
 Amfruffette: "Do you believe that a woman  
 should get a man's wages?"  
 Married Man: "Well, judging from my  
 own experience, she does."—Tit-Bits.

All Have Them.  
 "Who is the gentleman seated in the large  
 touring car?"  
 "That is the post laureate of a well-known  
 biscuit factory."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Sign of the Times.  
 "He seems to be cheerful."  
 "He is. He found a dollar in an old suit  
 of clothes yesterday morning, and he  
 thinks his luck has turned."—Detroit Free  
 Press.

Different, If He Had.  
 "Who was it said the pun is the lowest  
 form of humor?"  
 "Some guy who never had a practical  
 joke played on him, most likely."—Buffalo  
 Express.

Another View.  
 Novice: "It must be a dreadful sensation  
 to run over a man!"  
 Chaffeur: "Not nearly so dreadful as to  
 run over cow."—Judge.

Also Appropos.  
 He: "I had an awfully close shave down-  
 town this morning."  
 She: "Mercy, Jack! What was the mat-  
 ter?"  
 He: "I needed it."—Yale Record.

A Bit of Polity.  
 "But what made you irritate her father?"  
 "But to do it. I wasn't any too popular  
 with the girl until her father forbade me  
 the house."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ample Experience.  
 Reoster: "Do you think you can cure  
 me, doctor?"  
 Quack: "Well, I ought to. I've had  
 experience. I've treated a patient with  
 your complaint for the last six years."—  
 St. Louis Times.

## PERTINENT POINTS.

ALL things considered, the price of cer-  
 tain Albany statements, as shown in  
 recent investigations, seems absurdly  
 low. The price of the benefits they were  
 able to confer.—New York World.

After Dr. Cook it is pretty hard for an-  
 other man to secure reputation as a first-  
 class fakir.—Los Angeles Times.

Intensive garden culture yields large re-  
 turns. Many gardens produce \$20,000 a  
 year without being intensely cultured, either.  
 —Kansas City Times.

A Syracuse (N. Y.) man has been sen-  
 tenced to ten years in jail for stealing a  
 ham, which shows another result of the  
 high cost of living.—Detroit Free Press.

A St. Louis paper has a young woman  
 who is shopping in that city against time,  
 just what the general public should think  
 of this innovation might not look well in print.  
 —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Texas Republicans, booming John W. Gates  
 for the governorship, appreciate the advan-  
 tage to a big State of a man who can bet a  
 million.—New York World.

## STATE PRESS

Is the Bill 85.  
 How the money expended in the State for  
 public purposes is expended for the pur-  
 pose of giving the school children the best  
 possible advantage for an education that  
 the amount expended is not adequate, as it  
 is to furnish positions for some would-be  
 school superintendents whose chief recom-  
 mendation is their higher kind of indepen-  
 dence, or can get the proper local indepen-  
 dence, either or both? If the former, then  
 the Love bill of our total revenue is to be  
 expended for one purpose without regard as  
 to whether we get the very best results for  
 the money. Then it is in order for the  
 Legislature to listen to the wail of the dis-  
 appointed few and their friends and tie the  
 hands of the Board of Education, who are  
 very favorable to the principle of local self-  
 government, but the matter of public educa-  
 tion is so broad and so important to be  
 jeopardized or even handicapped by mere  
 adherence to a principle. There is no reason-  
 able argument in favor of the bill. It is  
 simply backed by a sentiment of the rank  
 of the State Board of Education, which  
 is unworthy to be crushed unqualifiedly.—Freder-  
 icksburg Free Lance.

Possibilities in Apple-Growing.  
 The future of the apple industry in this  
 county lies in the hands of the growers.  
 The local climate are thoroughly adapt-  
 ed to the culture of the apple, and the  
 soil is good. It is only necessary for the  
 growers to grow first-class fruit, packed  
 properly, and advertise. The reason the  
 Western fruit, and especially that from  
 Hood River Valley, gets such high prices  
 is because a market has been established  
 by systematic advertising, combined with  
 careful attention to picking and raising  
 the quality of our fruit by the recent hor-  
 ticultural meeting should not be allowed to  
 die. Exhibits should be made at all the ap-  
 ple shows, and our fruit should be kept in  
 the public eye in one way or another. Prof.  
 Van Deman says: "There was a manifest  
 improvement in the higher kind of pack-  
 ing and packing that is done in the Pacific  
 Coast region, and it was not a failure by  
 any means. Next to growing a good fruit,  
 comes grading and packing, and we are  
 glad to see that some of our leading grow-  
 ers are giving careful attention to this phase  
 of the work. As a whole, however, the  
 little attention is paid to grading and pack-  
 ing. What is the quality, not quan-  
 tity, and until our fruit is first-class graded  
 and packed promptly we will not be able  
 to sell our apples for what they are worth.  
 It is in the power of the growers to make  
 Frederick county apples famous from coast  
 to coast."—Winchester Star.

We can plant a cam-  
 paign for you that will  
 bring about an imme-  
 diate sale for your prod-  
 uct.

Richmond Adver-  
 tising Agency, Inc.  
 Mutual Building.

His son, the new minister of foreign

## Home Baked Bread, Biscuit, Cake, Pastry.

Fresh, Tasteful, Health-  
 ful, and Economical when  
 made with

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

No Alum  
 No Lime

Royal is the only baking powder made  
 from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER